ult of the Marines. The Marines

made all the disturbance in the afterneon, of which we have been an outer; they created the excitement and but for them there would have been no learn. The swivel followed the Marines; it was not becapte out in advance of the Marines, but in consequence of the ordering out of the Marines, and of the report that "Americans were to vote through a fle of Marines." Well, then, if, under these circum, stances, the two Wilsons, and all the other "Americans" in the city, had said the polls should not be opened till the Marines were taken away—and unices they did this, by concert, violently, vociferously, tumiltuously, and to the terror of the people—unless they frightened somebody by their conduct, you cannot convict them of a riot!

Was anybody terrified by what the Wilsons said? Has the prosecution proved any such fact? Their remarks simply expressed their feelings and opinions, to wit: that it was an outrage to bring the Marines to the polls, on an election day, and when all was quiet. And, gentlemen, it was an outrage. You cannot forget that it has been clearly shown—you cannot shut your eyes to this fact—that there was no riot, nor any sort of disturbance worthy of notice, after the morning affray, until the Marines came there. Now, although it may be true, that it is lawful for the Marines to be ordered out to keep the peace, (a position which I deny, however,) it is certainly not lawful for them to break the peace, and if they do, they may be resisted.

Does any body doubt this? Has the court declared that, if the Marines thus ordered out to keep the peace, should attempt to do an unlawful act.

The Wilsons reasonably supposed the Marines were lawfully on the ground, they might be resisted into this, that though the Marines were lawfully on the ground, they might be resisted into this, that though the Marines the military under such circumstances.

The Wilsons reasonably supposed the Marines! There is not a man with an "American" heart, who would not resist the military under such circumstances.

I will obey th

em. But, gentlemen, the Wilsons did not resist the

them.

But, gentlemen, the Wilsons did not resist the Marines; they denounced the act of bringing them to the polls—and they said, what will be approved by every true American, that the polls should not be opened whilst they remained. This declaration constituted no offence—much less a riot—for neither the Mayor, nor the Marines, nor both together, had a right to open the polls! The court has said, "the Mayor had a right to order the polls to be opened, but he had no power to enforce the order"—a right without a remedy—and how could such right be resisted by the Wilsons, if no means could be used to enforce it? What could they resist?

But, gentlemen, so far as regards William Wilson, he was emphatically a peace-maker, for, when Richard Wallach remonstrated with the boys, in charge of the swivel, and asked, "Is there nobody here who knows me?" William Wilson stepped up to him, and said, "I know you, Mr. Wallach, and I will stand by you the the death." Is this the action of a rioter, as was William Wilson on that occasion! I know that old gentleman slightly—I know more of him by reputation, and I have reason to believe there is not a more peaceable man in this city.

His acts on that day were consistent with his character as such, for when Mr. Wallach was nobly exerting himself to preserve the peace, and to prevent the shedding of blood, William Wilson (a man of more than three score years) announced to him, "I will stand by you to the death!" And yet this is the

the shedding of blood, William Wilson (a man of more than three score years) announced to him, "I will stand by you to the death!" And yet this is the man whom you are called upon by your verdict, to send to prison, or to punish by the infliction of a fine! Is that such a man as you would send to jail a man who would risk his life in preserving the peace? If it be decreed that the American party here are to be sent to jail for such acts—send him, and send ms with him, if you choose, for I approve and applaud his course.

But again, I ask, did such remarks as those of the Wilsons terrify the people? Did they prevent the opening of the polls? The Commissioners of the Election were the persons upon whom only those re-

opening of the polls? The Commissioners of the Election were the persons upon whom only those remarks could operate, for they only had a right to reopen the polls, and they were not present to hear what the Wilsons said. Indeed, the Commissioners have themselves sworn that they acted on their own judgment and discretion in closing and reopening the polls. And here let me add, that whilst I bow to the decision of the Court, as the law of this case, I am of the opinion, that no men deserve more credit than the Commissioners for the propriety of their conduct on that day.

than the Commissioners for the propriety of their conduct on that day.

They closed the polls on the arrival of the Marines and when they thought their lives and the ballothox were in danger. I might not probably go so far as to say that the casual presence of a military force would justify them in closing the polls when there was obviously no danger from the military, but the law of England is, that no armed force shall be mustered within several miles of the polls on the day of an elevation. It is a wise provision of law, and it will be a lamentable day for us in this country when the presence of a military force at our elections shall be tolerated.

Louis Nanoleon has not more power over the hele-

tions shall be tolerated.

Louis Napoleon has not more power over the ballot-box than the President of the United States would have, if the latter may call out the enlisted soldiers of the regular army, on the days of election, to stand in front of the polls, under the miserable pretext of keeping the peace! France cast her "free ouf-frages" for the first Napoleon, in the presence of such "conservatives of the peace!" Louis Napoleon is indebted to the same description of "peace officers" for his election to power; nor could he remain upon his throne for an hour without them! Settle the principle by the verdicts of American jurors, that the hired military may be called out at the pleasure of the President to see how the people vote, and I would not give a rush for the liberties of which we boast!

With such "a police force" the President may be despot. I do not be believed Mr. Buchanan would a despot. I do not be believed Mr. Buchanan would deliberately sanction such measures,—and yet, he has been made to practise them! Whilst I have no confidence in his political integrity, I do not think he would act the part of a tyrant. When I first came into this cause, I thought the federal executive was wholly in the wrong from the beginning—but when I read the letter of the Mayor, and the affidavit of his right hand man, (Captam Goddard,) the matter assumed a very different appearance. Mr. Buchanan has power to act in a proper case, but in this instance he should have done as "Old Hickory" is said to have acted in a similar case—he should have required his marshal to sustain the police authorities of Washington!

I do not think, therefore, his action was in accord I do not think, therefore, his action was in accordance with law, but I do not now cast the same amount of censure upon him that I was disposed to cast at first. I have no doubt the President was deceived as to the facts which existed when he yielded to the Mayor's request. Still, my opinion is, with all due deference to the court, that there are but three o.casions (as I have insisted in the earlier stages of this trial) when the military can be lawfully called out by the President, to wit: to "repel invasions," to "suppress insurrections," and to "execute the laws of the Union." It is not my opinion that the army and navy of the Federal Government are to be subjected to the orders of the Mayor of a petty corporation, to be used as adjuncts to his police constables!

Gentlemen, in passing thus rapidly through my

police constables!
tlemen, in passing thus rapidly through my
nent, if I have ometted to examine the proofs
able to any individual case, you will find on
noe thereto, that in no instance is that unity and concert of purpose and action proved which is necessary to constitute a riot. In truth, no rio

Gentlemen, I have now discussed all the points which I intended to discuss when I arose to address you, and it is my misfortune that I have been obliged to make a disjointed speech. My colleague, Mr. Scorr, had occupied nearly the whole ground, and besides, when I came here this morning, I was under the belief that the case would be submitted to you without any further arguments.

The DISTRICT ATTORNEY. I offered to sub-Mr. ELLIS. Yes, sir, at the close of the testi-

mony, but there were then some things which we desired to discuss, and to that end a speech from this side was necessary.

I now only propose, gentlemen, to refer briefly to a few positions which we have clearly established in

First, we have shown that the morning affray forms the very moment when an Irishman at the colls refused to show his papers and threatened his nterrogator with a brick! That threat began the

It may be that those Baltimore boys had "cut up It may be that those Baltimore boys had "out up some shines" during the morning of the day, but with that question you have nothing to do, for not one of them is now on trial. The first affray originated, as I have told you, in the remark of that Irishman who said he "had a brick!" The American feeling had been previously excited—the "Americans" had been insulted by the circulation of a threat "that if they voted at all, it would be in the afternoon, and through a file of Marines." The fire in their bosoms had been thus kindled. It was the day of the annual election; it was "freedom's holiday; it was an occasion when "something must be pardoned to the spirit of liberty," and when tyranny cannot be tolerated.

But again, it has been shown that the morning affray was no uncommon disturbance for an election

It is also established by the concurrent testimony of thirty witnesses, that during the whole day, there was no riot—there were simply breaches of the peace or affrays.

In reference to the afternoon disturbances, I have shown you that the Marines, and they only, commenced them. It is said that those in charge of the swivel sent a message to Majer Tyler, (then Captain of the Marines,) that, "unleas he withdrew his forces, the swivel would be discharged at them." Suppose this had been so? The swivel had first taken its position, and the Marines had no right to place themselves in antagonism, and to threaten its seizure. The Mayor had not ordered its capture:—Major Tyler confesses that he acted on "his own hook," and without orders from the Mayor! He adds, that "he acted in self defence!" Now, gentlemen, it was no riot in those who had possession of the swivel to maintain their position, nor would it have been a riot, is they had actually repelled the assault, which was made upon them at the point of the bayonet without the authority of the Mayor!

But again: if they were legally bound to surrender the swivel to the Marines, who, without directions from the Mayor, charged upon it, yet the present defendants committed no riot then, for there was no actual resistance made to the Marines by the defendants, when the swivel was charged upon and captured!

But Major Tyler understood that he was threatened with destruction, by those in charge of the swivel, if he did not remove the Marines. The man, whom he understood as conveying that threat is a witness here, and denies that he made such a threat, or that he was requested to make it—on the contrary, he swears that he represented peaceably disposed citizens; sand, moreover, it has been proved, on all sides, that the men around the swivel, uniformly declared in the afternoon, because the Commissioners thought that, neither themselves, nor the ballot box were safe, by reason of the presence of the Marines.

It has been proved to you that the Marines fired a volley upon A

Gentlemen, it could be shown, if permitted, that one of those very men who made these affidavits, halvoted on that day in another ward!

The DISTRICT ATTORNEY. What has all that do with the case? Mr. ELLIS. It shows the motive for the disturb-

The JUDGE. But you have no right to speak of motives unless they have been developed in evi-

Mr. ELLIS. The motive is a fair matter of dis-

Mr. ELLIS. The motive is a fair matter of discussion before the jury.

I have now, gentlemen, said all I desire to say, and all I have thought it necessary to say, under the circumstances in which I am placed. My senior colleague will supply what I have omitted, and I shall leave the case in his hands.

I ask you then, gentlemen, in conclusion, first, to bear in mind the distinction between an affray and a riot, and next, to keep in view the several prominent points we have established. If these defendants have not committed a riot, you are bound, upon your oaths to say so, even though in your opinion, their "offence is rank and smells to Heaven!" My solemn conviction is, that they stand before you, guill-less of all crime. But, if they had violated every other law in the criminal code, save that which defines the offence, for which they are now on trial, your verdict nevertheless must be,—nor guilty.

The court adjourned.

### THE AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 19, 1857.

# THE WEEKLY AMERICAN.

We purpose to issue, one week from to-day, the first number of "THE WERKLY AMERICAN," and hope to be in the receipt of large orders for it. It will be found to be an interesting news, family, and literary paper, and, we need not say, will be a zealous advocate of Americanism.

We have been furnished with the mail books of the late American Organ, and shall make arrangements to supply the late subscribers of that paper with the American, in the hope and belief that they will renew their subscriptions to the Ameri-

Terms, \$2 a year, payable in advance. To clubs of ten or more, to be mailed in one package, \$1 50 each.

Many articles prepared for to-day's paper, special interest, relating to the peace of the city, are unavoidably omitted. They will appear in our next issue.

ANOTHER "STEELE."—We hear it whispered that, acting upon the principle of the plunder party, namely—that "the spoils" belong to those who can take them—a clerk in the State Department has been for some time past employing women to do writing, ostensibly at \$4 a day, but paid them \$2 a day, pretty good wages, too, while he himself drew the \$4, and pocketed the one-half. It is said also that some of these women are "men of straw," so that this distinguished member of the "plunder party" has been making a good thing of it."

### Awful Diaster.

The steamer Central America (the old worn-out George Law,) has been wrecked at sea, on her way to New York, with the loss of about five hundred souls, and a million and a half or two millions of gold on board.

The Norwegian bark, Eloise, put into Norfolk yesterday, with 50 passengers picked up, and the bark Saxony arrived at Savannah yesterday, also, with the news that the brig Marine, of Boston, had saved 40 or 50 men, women and children. All the officers, including Captain Herndon,

were lost, except Frasier. The Chief Engineer Ashby is reported by the passengers to have taken a boat and deserted the

This is truly a most shocking affair, and the public will not hold the owners of the old steamer disguised under a new name, guiltless.

## AMERICAN TICKET.

The following State ticket has been n by the American party of New York:

formerly a Whig.

Comptroller—N. S. Benton, of Herkimer, to nerly a Democrat. Treasurer-Lyman Odell, of Livingstor

Attorney General-Henry H. Ross, of Essention, a Whig.

State Engineer-Roswell Graves, of Kings, a

Canal Com State Prison Inspector-John M. Stevens, Westchester, a Democrat.

Judge of the Court of Appeals—Hiram Ketchum
of New York, Whig.

Potatoes are selling at Louisville at a dollar pe

THE GREAT "STEELE."

The Administration evidently feel the burden of responsibility which rests upon their shoulders in regard to the great "Steele," or sale of Fort Spelling reservation; and the Union makes an ttempt to throw the ugly load off their galled

houlders. The Union says: "The charge is, that the Secretary of War, erve his own private interest, or that of his pecial friends, sold the reservation clandestinely t a price not equal to one-fourth (some say on enth) of its value. This is the head and front the accusation. If it be true, we admit, not only that the Secretary's reputation as a man of integrity is lost forever, but that the administration which placed him in power and keeps him there has forfeited the claim which we supposed it to have on the public confidence."

The Union then asks: "Is it likely to be true? Is it not, on the con trary, a most improbable story on its own face?"

The question with the public is not whether this charge is likely to be true or not, but whether it is true or not. As to likelihoods, we must say that, knowing as we do the antecedents, the proclivities, and the constant practices of "the under party"-knowing that it is a part of their actics, policy, and system of keeping up their strength, to give influential and active individuals and companies opportunities of running their hands deep into Uncle Sam's strong box, and making good hauls therefrom—that with them fat jobs and contracts are part and parcel of "the spoils" for which they fight, and with which they eward the faithful—we must confess that the likelihood is, that the great "Steele" is true, in the manner and form it has been charged upon the Administration.

The following are the facts of the case, from which every man can draw his own inference without any aid either from a lawyer or the Union.

1. A few words were inserted in the presen army appropriation bill, as if to escape observation, reviving a portion of a law of the 3d of March, 1819, but which law was not explained. That law authorized the Government to sell such military reservations, or parts thereof, as were seless and not needed. Not a word about the sale of the Fort Snelling reservation. The object of the revival of the law of 1819-and nobody knew what that law was-was studiously kept in the dark.

2. By mere accident, a lawyer of St. Paul discovered the words inserted in the appropriation bill, and, referring to the law of 1819, discovered what it was. Pointing out his discovery to another lawyer of the same place, they began to snuff the object, or, in the good old Saxon phrase, "to smell a rat." They both knew that Steele had been to Washington time and again, with the view to get the Fort Snelling reservation sold, and had always declared that he intended to be the owner of it. They knew also that Mr. Steele had had his agent here the whole session, for some purpose, and the conviction at one seized them that this cautious, clandestine, stealthy legislation was part and parcel of a plot to get ossession of that valuable property for a song.

3. Fully convinced of this fact, both these gen tlemen wrote articles for different papers, with view to expose the plot, and without consultation-for neither knew that the other intended to write or had written on the subject-each estimated the value of property at \$50 an acre, or \$375,000, though one of them, at least, was ready to join a company to purchase it at \$400,000.

4. Some noise being made about this plot for the purchase, clandestinely, of the Fort Snelling reservation, Mr. Steele denied, point blank, that the revival of the act of 1819 had anything to do with Fort Snelling, and declared that some other eservation was the one aimed at. 5. But the people in that vicinity not being

satisfied of that fact, Mr. Steele and his friends took another tack, and not only acknowledged that the wivel of the act of 1819 was dosi thorize the sale of the Fort Snelling reservation but gave out that it had already been sold under that authority, and purchased by Steele, at \$11 an acre; and it was therefore useless to interfere in the matter. This being boldly asserted, was believed, and no steps were consequently taken to prevent the disposal of the reservation at private sale. Nevertheless, the sale was not made until three months after: and then so secretly and clandestinely, that no one in the neighborhood knew anything about it, until it was ompleted!

Why were the people in that neighborhood kept thus in the dark? Why was not competition invited by an advertisement of the sale, and

inviting written, sealed bids for the property? There were men there who would have been glad to purchase the reservation for \$400,000, but who were kept, designedly, it appears, in ignorance in regard to everything relating to their intention of selling and of the sale. They were defrauded, as well as the public, merely to let an ndividual, who probably represented certain promment political characters, as well as himself, have an opportunity to buy the property at his own price. This is in accordance with, and is, in truth, a part of the system of the "plunder," or "spoils party." Mr. Steele and his associates car hereafter afford to pay large sums of money to enable the party to carry any particular State or States by illegal elections, ballot-box stuffing, &c. "The inference of fraud and corruption," says the Union, "in the sale is drawn entirely from the inadequacy of the price." He might add, also, and the dark, intricate, tortuous, clandestine and stealthy manner in which the sale vas effected; and if these, altogether, are not nough, we are no judges of evidence.

The Union thinks it were preposterous ieve such a change [of corruption] against a wise, prudent and high principled man like Governor Floyd. But let us ask, were not the members of General Taylor's Cabinet, Mr. Meredith, Governor Crawford, Reverdy Johnson and Mr. Clayton, wise, prudent and high principled men?" And ret, did that fact prevent the Union from making the charge of corruption in reference to the Galphin claim? Did it deter it from raising the hue and cry of "fraud," " Galphinism," " corruption, de? By no means. Is Governor Floyd more wise, prudent and high principled" than all other men? Such a claim is absurd.

The Union says the commissioners were structed " to get the best price they could for the land, but in no event to take less than \$7,50 an acre for it. Mr. Franklin Steele offered them seventy thousand dollars, but they refused to sell for less than ninety thousand, being about \$12 per acre. Mr. Steele finally came up to the price demanded, and the contract was made. There were no other offers of anything like an equal price." Of course there were not; how could there be when the whole affair was kept so secret, and both the commissioners and Mr. Steele moved in the matter cat-pawed, and with the utmost silence and caution? Men, actuated only by honest motives, and whose purposes are pure and upright, act not thus stealthily and with guileful caution in trans-

acting affairs in which the whole community are concerned. The Union need not be told that the thief and rogue are as often detected by their manifestations of fear and caution by an observant police as in any other way. Nor that the manner in which this sale was made, together with the insufficiency of price, is proof strong as Holy Writ, that it was a fraudulent transaction,-"a Great STEELE," along side of which Galphinism hides ts diminished head.

Well might Mr. Douglas desire to wash his hands of this great fraud by declaring that he had no interest directly or indirectly in the purchase; and well may Governor Floyd be anxious to get out of the thorn-bush he has got into; but he cannot without torn garments, and many an ugly scratch. We have more to say on this subject.

#### MR. ELLIS'S SPEECH.

We publish to-day, entire, the speech of V. Ellis, Esq., delivered before the Criminal Court of this District, in defence of the persons indicted for a riot on the 1st day of June.

The opening speech of Mr. Bradley-that of Mr. Carrington, and that of Mr. Scott, have already been published, and the closing speech of Mr. Bradley will follow that of Mr. Ellis.

We have no occasion to say anything of the ability of these several speeches. Public opinion has pronounced the most favorable judgment upon them at the time of their delivery, and our distant readers will not be likely, we think, to reverse this judgment.

The whole country is, by this time, informed that those trials of the alleged rioters, grew out of party antagonism-in fact, that they were political trials under the forms of law.

The witnesses upon whose testimony the Grand Jury found the indictments-the grand jury themselves—the Judge of the Criminal Court—the Marshal who summoned the petit jury-all were anti-Americans, and most of them bitter partisans The Mayor-the whole corps of police justicescity constables, and the auxiliary guard, are enemies of the American party, and from amongst them, all the important witnesses for the prosecution were taken!

The prosecution originated in a purpose to cover up and hide from public view the disgraceful conduct of the city authorities and of their aids. the marines.

By means of the technicalities of the rules of aw, as to evidence, the counsel for the defence were prevented from an exposure, by proof, of the true origin of the disturbances of the 1st day of June, and of the proceedings of the Mayor and his police officers, antecedent to the day of the elec-

The Judge, who is a violent opponent of Amercanism, ruled out nearly every proposition of the counsel for the defence, and thus was enquiry stifled. Nevertheless, in the course of the argument of the case, counsel were enabled, occasionally, to present to public gaze, some matters of no little interest, which will not fail to leave a due impression upon the public mind. Mr. Ellis, perhaps, took a wider range in this respect than his colleagues, and hence the frequent interruptions to which he was subjected.

It may be that in his zeal and determination of urpose, he went beyond the usual limits of legitimate debate; but it seems to us the occasion emanded it, and the circumstances of his position excused it. Neither the United States attorney nor the judge were tardy in arresting what they seemed to consider a departure from the testimony, and indeed the speaker appears to have been prepared for such interruptions, for the judicial rebukes of Judge C.awford neither disturbed his equanimity nor changed his course.

We hope that all the speeches of the counsel for the defence, will be republished by those presses who are opposed to Federal tyranny and party injustice. We believe that since this trial, the first of June, and if those speeches and the testimony can be put before the whole people of the country, there would soon be but one opinion as to the imfamous transactions of the city authorities on that " Bloody Monday."

If we are rightly informed, the immediate ause of the resolutions adopted by the Board of Managers of the W. N. M. Society, which will be found in another column, is of a character to ex-

cite some surprise. It is stated that Mr. At Lee the late Secretary of the Board, resigned his position, and ceased all connection with the Board on or about the 1st day of June last, since which time he has had no rightful power to act in behalf thereof. It appears that a draft for about \$40, was sent from Alabama. in the month of August, as the sum total of som contribution to the monument, made at the August election in or near Huntsville, Ala.: which draft was made payable to Mr. At Lee as the "agent" of the Board, and enclosed to him, the contributors not knowing that he had ceased his connection with the Board, and that, instead of handing the draft to the Board, Mr. At Lee endorsed it about the 20th of August, as "agent," and negotiated the draft at the Bank of Washington! This transaction was two and a half months after he had resigned, and when he had no more right to receive money for the Board, by assuming still to be their "agent," and signing his name as "agent" than had the man in the moon! We forbear the use of all terms in speaking of this matter, leaving every man to form his own opinion of the act.

SHOCKING AFFAIR .- The Nashville Gazette of tains from a passenger the following account of a horrible occurrence which took place a few days

ago on the Manchester Branch Railroad "A young man by the name of Dow Martin, who was desirous of traveling a few miles on the cars for the novelty of the thing, got on the tender, seating himself near the fireman. After going a distance the fireman demanded the when he replied that he did not have it. fireman then ordered him to jump off, which he did, falling on the track, two locomotives passing over him, breaking both thighs, his arm in three places, fracturing his skull, and taking off the little finger of his hand. It is thought he will re

MAINE ELECTION, Portland, Tuesday Sept. 15-10 p. m. Returns from 175 towns gives Morrill, "Republican," 33,006 votes, Smith, Democrat, 24,946. "Republican" majority, 8,060.
The same towns last year gave Hamlin 43,254
Wells, 25, 639; Patten, 4,381—a "Republican
majority of 13,234; thus showing a net "Repub

loss this year of 5,174. RETURNING TO IRELAND.—A crrespondent of the Boston Post, noticing the contemplated closing of the factories at Lowell, Massachusetts, says that during the last month more than seven hundred of the Irish population have purchased return tickets to Liverpool, attracted by the improved and improving state of agricultural interests in the Emerald Isle.

CORN .- South of Springfield, Illinois, on railroads, some of the farmers are offering their corn at 15 cents per bushel in the field; others at \$5 per acre. The indications are, unless the frost sets in early, that the corn crop will be enormous

Georgetown Correspondence.

Georgetown, Sept. 18, 1857.

In "Fides" letter of your last issue he asks, among other questions, "If our streets are kept in better order this year than last." We would answer "Fides" that if they are not they ought to be, for we have repeatedly seen as many as three Greeks sitting for as many hours in the same spot working—not with a hoe, but a penknife. If there are some forty or fifty streets readented wither. are some forty or fifty streets neglected, neither "Fides" nor any one else should be surprised when he takes into consideration the immense number of streets in our town, and moreover the scavengers, being foreigners, may have passed by some of those streets, thinking them to be town lots or private meadows. Was the "Old War-horse" still our Mayor, though he would have had those streets clean, even if he had to send reap ers and cradlers ahead of the hoe-men, or rather pen-knife men to show them the way-a strict supervision of those little (but important) interests of the town being simply to his business mind

a little recreation.

The Bank of Commerce, a private concern of this town, having suspended payment, the Corporation has concluded not to make any further deposites there. As to the \$8,000 already on de posits, a committee has been appointed to pay it a visit. We sincerely hope those guardians may safely get the little fellow out. Since the failure of Pairo & Nourse, of your

city, we have heard a great deal about the depositors being widows, orphan children, &c.; and yet these same croakers here would fain make us be-lieve the Bank of Commerce to be a safe institu-tion. Why is it, Mr. EDITOR? Are they paid for tit, or what? For our own part we will believe them only when they prove the Bank of Commerce to be possessed of as much business qualitications, as much honesty, as much integrity, and more capital than your city House, and not until

For the information of your numerous country readers we are happy to state that they need no longer fear losing their horses, teams, or them selves by falling into that deep hole at the upper end of High street. It has been, we hope, sub-

As to the dangerous wash in the road leading to Little Falls bridge, it has been rendered harmless by fencing in the said road, thereby giving the travelling public no further inconvenience that that of turning back some two or three miles to

find another route.

With the exception of a few whisky fights on the Sabbath, our town is now quiet. When the officers are asked why the law is not enforced against those Sabbath breakers, we are coolly told that there is no acting Police Magistrate in town. To make up for that deficiency, however, our worthy Mayor has lately appointed an excess of police officers. The new officers are Messrs. Cooms and Knight. We also learn that Mr. Hilleary Hutchins has been appointed on the night watch Yours, &c., vice Gross resigned.

A DREADFUL DISASTER.—The Franklin Journa states that in the terrible fire which lately ravaged Boganowo, in Prussian Poland, many persons perished in the flames, and upwards of 15 bodie have already been recovered. Some 20 persons are still missing, and it is supposed that they mus have been suffocated in endeavoring to hide their valuables in the vaults which ran under all th houses. The body of one of the most wealth men of the town was found in a vault, surrounde by those of his wife and children. He held in his two hands a large purse full of money, and by his side was a bundle of bank notes representing 20,000 thalers. It is supposed that the fire was caused by some children playing with lucife

BOLD ATTEMPT TO ROB .- A German on Menday afternoon made his way through the depositors of the City Bank, Sixth above Market street, Phila delphia, and while the attention of the paying tel-ler was diverted, he reached his hand over the railing and seized a package of notes amounting to over \$2000. The receiving teller, who witnessed the operation, immediately leaned over the count-er and knocked the bundle from the fellow's hand; then coming out from his place he seized the des perate thief and took him to the office of Alderman Freeman-after a hearing, the accused wa

TEMPERANCE HALL .- The basement of St. John's Church in Bangor, the largest hall in Maine, and capable of holding 4000 persons, was dedicated last week as a temperance hall. The ceremonies and party injustice. We believe that since this trial, last week as a temperance hall. The ceremonies one-half of the Democrats of Washington, if not were interesting. One of the best speeches made priest, who has undertaken the task of a reforma-tion in the habits of his people in Bangor, and originated this grand temperance mover

THE COTTON CEOP .- The cotton crop of the United States for the present year, is estimated at 3,000,000 bales. Allowing 600,000 bales for domestic consumption and there will remain 2,000,000 for export. The present prices warrant an average of 60 dollars per bale, which would give an aggregate value of exports from this source alone, of nearly one hundred and fifty millions of

THE COTTON MILLS .- A. T. W. Sprague & Co. of Providence, 'R. I., have decided to run their mills only half time, and to print no more goods than they make. They have been running from 100,000 to 150,000 spindles, and printing more than they spun. Other mills must take this course There is no other remedy for the tim

NEW CONVENT AT FORT HILL, N. Y .- Font Hill. on the Hudson near Yonkers, recently the residence of Edwin Forest, was the scene of an unusu al ceremony on Wednesday week. Archbisho Hughes laying the corner stone on the ground adjacent to the castle, of the New Convent of St. Vincent de Paul. The length of the building will be about 260 feet, with an average width of 55 feet. Its foundations are laid in rock, and the en tire outlay will be \$250,000.

While Rev. Mr. Leavitt was preaching in Rich ond Street Church, Providence, on Sunday, large piece of plastering fell from the ceiling and struck on the sacred desk within two or three inches of him. A triffing divergence from its course would have brought the falling mass upon Mr. L's head with a crushing force that is sadde ing to contemplate.

LET IT OUT .- A vast deal of genial humor is con scientiously strangled in religious people, which might illumine and warm the way of life. Wit and gaiety answer the same purpose that a fir does in a damp house, dispersing chills and drying up mould, and making all hopeful and cheerful. TEACHERS .- "All honor to them who do labo

in school-rooms," says Richter: "although they may fall from notice like the spring blossoms, they fall that the fruit may be born THE POPE -A letter written at Rome says, that

the Pope in his coach looks like a soft, warm white cat, and when he walks on the Pincio, in pink shoes, pink hat, and white gown, he seems like a handsome doll. Not very complimentary to Papa. The vellow fever broke out at Key West on th

8th inst., and there was 15 cases in all. Mrs Maxwell, wife of Mr. Maxwell of the Marine Hosital, is the only death reported.

MINNESOTA .- According to the present appor tionment, the number of Senators to be elected this fall is 37, and the number of Representatives, 80. The election will come off on the 18th October, at which time all free white persons, 21 years of age, who have resided ten days in the Territory, will be allowed to vote simultaneously for State officers and the adoption of the Constitution.

GRAPES .- Dr. Durfee, of Fall River, has in his reen-house a bunch of grapes estimated to weigh 15 pounds, and measuring four feet and five inches a length. Such a bunch of grapes we presume never grew in this country.

A RELIC. - A building, said to have been occu pied by General Washington as his head quarters, at a time during the Revolutionary War, is still standing at New Brunswick, modernized into an elegant residence

THE UNION ENGINE COMPANY,
No. 2, would notify the Firemen and Citizens
of Washington that, in consequence of their want of
hose, and their apparatus being out of repair generally, they have closed their doors temporarily.

JOHN BURY,

Recretary,

NEW STORE. WILLIAM P. FORD,

MANUFACTURER OF FRENCH AND AMERICAN CONFCTIONERY, Dealer in Foreign FRUITS, NUTS, PICKLES, &c., having taken the house one door north of Harbaugh's drug store, on Seventh street between G and H, and fitted it up in good style, and erected a new oven, is how prepared to accommodate all who may desire to partake of the good things in his line of business. Having made every and ample arrangements that will enable him to furnish fresh Candies, Cakes, and Pies, of his own make daily, he flatters himself as being able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

Parties, Balls, Weddings, Pic Nics, Suppers, &c., served up at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style.

Ice Cream furnished to onder.

ROOMS FOR RENT. TWO OFFICE ROOMS on the Second Floor, and one Large Room in the Third Story, twenty-five by sixty feet, suitable for a Bindery or Printing Office. No. 512, two doors south of Odd Fellows' Hall, Seventh street. Inquire within.

SAMUEL H. WILLIAMS AS OPENED A NEW BARBER SHOP on NEW YORK AVENUE, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, near Seitz's Bakery.

Easy shaving, Fashionable Hair-cutting, Shampooing, &c. He pledges himself to please the most fastidious in his line of business. All he asks is a control.

Washington National Monument Society. A T A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MANA-GERS of the above society, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted and ordered to be published by the Treasurer in some paper of this

be published by the Treasurer in some paper of this city:

\*Resolved\*\*, That public notice be given to all persons holding funds which may be designed for the use of the Washington National Monument that they transmit the same to General J. M. McCalla, the Treasurer of the Board, and not to S. Yorke AtLee, Esq., the late Secretary of the Board of Managers.

\*Resolved\*\*, That all persons who may have transmitted funds to S. Yorke AtLee, Esq., late Secretary of the Washington National Monument Society, since the 1st day of July, 1855, for the use of the Monument, are requested to notify the Treasurer of the Board (General J. M. McCalla) of the date and amounts so transmitted to said AtLee as Secretary.

\*September 14, 1857.\*\*

Treasurer.

Editors of papers friendly to the objects of the Monument Society will confer a favor upon the Board of Managers by giving the above a few insertions.

\*\*September 14\*\*

\*September 14\*\*

\*Septem

#### T. G. CLAYTON, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS And Agent for Inventors. OFFICE, 489 SEVENTH STREET,

Washington, D. C. Business connected with the Patent Office and the

ourts attended to for Inventors. Charges mo NEW FALL GOODS! JUST RECEIVED—A SPLENDID AS-SORTMENT of FRENCH FLOWERS, at all

Beautiful Style DARK RIBANDS, suitable for the BONNETS, the latest patterns.
BONNETS, the latest patterns.
RUCHES, FRAMES, and TIPS.
FEATHERS, and all kinds of MILLINERY.
FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.
WILLIAM P. SHEDD,
502 Eleventh Street.

LAW NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED WILL ATTEND THE Circuit and Criminal Courts of this District, and the Court of Claims, and will promptly perform such professional duties as may be entrusted to his

charge.

His office, at present, is at the southwest corner of Eleventh and "1" fronting New York avenue.

Au 14-tf V. ELLIS.

NINTH STREET BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY. AND

FRUIT STORE. WM. HUTCHINSON,

No. 368, on Ninth Street, between I and K, ANTS it generally understood, but particularly known, that fresh, sweet Broad, and Tea Biscuit, (every evening) Cakes and Pies of every description, fresh Fruits of the season, and Confectionery, generally, can at all times be had at his estimated the season. tablishment at as reasonable prices, as any place in the city. He flatters himself that by his personal attention and knowledge of his business, to give en-tire satisfaction to all who may bestow on him their Also, wanted, an Apprentice, a well grown boy

No. 405. No. 405. JOSEPH F. HODGSON, Dealer in Stoves, Tin, and Britania Ware.

Seventh Street between H and I. NOW AND ALWAYS KEEPS FOR SALE at the above place, a large variety of the best ag Stoves in the market, warranted to bake, or

o charge.

He has a fine assortment of the following wares:
Planished Tin Ware,
Block Tin and Britania Wares.
Tea Sets, Toilet Sets.
A large lot of Lamps, Britania, Globe, Brass, and
Parlor Lamps.

ALSO A general assortment of Tin Ware and Kitchen re He has also an excellent assortment of the best Preserving Kettles in the market, enameled Sauce pans, &c., &c., which he will sell at low prices. Call and examine for yourselves. AT COST.-HAVING DETERMINED TO

A T COST.—HAVING DETERMINED TO confine our business exclusively to the coach and cabinet branch of the trade, (including Bar Iron and Steel,) we offer our present stock of BUILDING HARDWARE, CUTLERY, AGRICULTURAL GOODS, &c., &c., AT COST, to close out.

All such goods must positively be sold, and if not entirely closed out by the 15th of December will be disposed of at auction, to make room for another class of merchandize.

An examination of prices will convince purchasers that on such goods there is chance for a good investitut on such goods there is chance for a good investitut on such goods there is chance for a good investi-

that on such goods there is chance for a good invest

ment.

With increased facilities in the branch of the trade to which we shall hereafter devote our attention, both as to quality and quantity, we solicit the increased patronage of consumers, in full confidence that prices will be satisfactory.

ELVANS & THOMPSON, 326 Pennsylvania ave., but. 9th and 10th sta.

MULES! MULES!! MULES!!! TUST ARRIVED, DIRECT FROM KEN TUCKY, a lot of Fine, Large, Young MULES, which the subscriber offers for sale on accommodating terms. Those wishing to purchase will please call early, as they will remain for a few days

JAMES H. SHREVE,

COAL AND WOOD. HAVING LAID IN A LARGE AND WELL selected stock of Coal and Wood, I am prepared to supply the same at the lowest cash prices.
Coal—Furnace, Egg, Stove, and Nut, 2240 lbs.

to the ton. Wood-Hickory, Oak, and Pine. R. W. BURR, Coal and Wood Dealer, Cor. Seventh st. and Mass. sv.

PREMISES on the 5th inst., an old BRINDLE COW. The owner of said Cow will oblige me by coming forward, paying charges, and taking her away, JAMES RALEY,

WELCH & WILSON.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

One door east of Bank of Commerce, Georgetown D.C.